

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 17th September 1910.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

[As it stood on the 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI.					
1	"Bangabandhu"	Calcutta	Weekly	Barendra Lal Mukerjee, Brahmin, age 23.	1,000
2	"Bangaratna"	Ranaghat	Do.	Kanai Lal Das, Karmokar, age 30	The paper is not widely circulated.
3	"Bangavasi"	Calcutta	Do.	Behary Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 53	15,000
4	"Bankura Darpan"	Bankura	Do.	Ram Nath Mukherji, v.l.m.s., Brahmin, age 49.	800
5	"Basudeva"	Calcutta	Do.	Kedar Nath Bharati, Brahmin, age 35	1,000
6	"Basumati"	Ditto	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati	15,000
7	"Birbhum Hitaishi"	Suri	Do.	Bibhuti Bhusan Paitandi, Mukhtear	300
8	"Birbhum Varta"	Do.	Do.	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 37.	800
9	"Burdwan Sanjivani"	Burdwan	Do.	Prabodha Nanda Sarkar, Kayastha	900 to 1,000
10	"Chinsura Vartavaha"	Chinsura	Do.	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43	850
11	"Daily Hitavadi"	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	5,000
12	"Dainik Chandrika"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Dass Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	400
13	"Dharma"	Ditto	Weekly	Aravinda Ghosh, Kayastha, age 45	2,000
14	"Dharma-o-Karma"	Ditto	Monthly	.....	.....
15	"Education Gazette"	Chinsura	Weekly	Shibnarain Bannerji, M.A., B.L. Brahmin.	1,500
16	"Ekata"	Calcutta	Do.	No fixed Editor in evidence. Principal contributor is Hari Dhan Kundu Teli, age 34 years.	1,000
17	"Hitavadi"	Ditto	Do.	Panchcowri Banerji, Brahmin	30,000
18	"Hindusthan"	Ditto	Do.	Hari Das Dutt, Kayastha, age 39	1,000
19	"Jagaran"	Bagerhat	Do.	Behary Lal Roy	600
20	"Jasohar"	Jessore	Do.	Ananda Charan Chaudhury, Kayastha, age 35; Surendra Nath Mitra, Kayastha.	500
21	"Kalyani"	Magura	Do.	Biseswar Mukherjee, age 45, Brahmin; and Tarak Brahma Sikdar, Kayastha.	1,200
22	"Karmayogin"	Howrah	Do.	Amarendra Nath Chatterji, B.A., Brahmin, age 32.	2,000
23	"Khulnavasi"	Khulna	Do.	.....	.....
24	"Manbhuma"	Purulia	Do.	Bagola Chandra Ghose, Kayastha, age 37.	About 300
25	"Matribhumi"	Chandernagore	Do.	Surendra Nath Sen, age 32, Hindu	500
26	"Medini Bandhav"	Midnapore	Do.	.....	.....
27	"Mihir-o-Sudhakar"	Calcutta	Do.	Sayyid Osman, Muhammadan, age 36; Maulvi Reyazuddin Ahmad, Muhammadan.	4,000
28	"Murshidabad Hitaishi"	Saidabad	Do.	Bonwari Lal Goswami, Brahmin, age 45.	Small.
29	"Navajivani-o-Swadeshi Christian."	Calcutta	Tri-weekly	Rev. Lal Behari Shah, Native Christian, age 24.	300
30	"Nayak"	Ditto	Daily	Priya Nath Guha, Kayastha, age 37	3,000
31	"Nihar"	Contai	Weekly	Madhusudhan Jana, age 50	200
32	"Pallivarta"	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Roy, Kayastha, age 36	400
33	"Pallivasi"	Kalna	Do.	Sosi Bhusan Banerji, Brahmin, age 44	600
34	"Prachar"	Calcutta	Monthly	.....	.....
35	"Prasun"	Katwa	Weekly	Purna Chandra Chatterji, Brahmin, age 45; Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 39.	500
36	"Pratihar"	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakhyia Prosad Ganguli, Brahmin, age 61.	Poor.
37	"Purulia Darpan"	Purulia	Do.	Amulya Ratan Chatterjee, Brahmin, age 38.	About 300
38	"Ratnakar"	Asansol	Do.	Rakhal Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 27; Gopal Chandra Mittra, Kayastha, age 62.	600
39	"Samaj Darpan"	Salkia	Do.	Purna Chandra Mukherji, Brahmin, age 48.	140
40	"Samay"	Calcutta	Do.	Ganendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 56.	800
41	"Samvad Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	Daily	Purna Chandra Ghattak, Brahmin, age 45.	50
42	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	Weekly	Shiva Nath Sastri M.A.; Ramananda Chatterjee, M.A.	7,000
43	"Sevika"	Diamond Harbour	Monthly	.....	.....
44	"Soltan"	Calcutta	Weekly	Maulvi Muhammad Monirazzam, Musalman.	1,500

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS—concluded.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
BENGALI—concl'd.					
45	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Mrinal Kanti Ghose, Kayastha, age 39	2,000
46	"Twenty-four Parganaa Vartavaha."	Bhawanipur ...	Do.	Hem Chandra Nag, B.A., Kayastha, age 27.	1,000
HINDI.					
47	"Banga Kesri" ...	Calcutta ...	Fortnightly	Newsadika Lal, Kayastha, age 26	200
48	"Bharat Bandhu" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	.....	.....
49	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Mahabir Prasad, Vaisya, age 36; and Amrita Lal Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 47.	13,200
50	"Bihar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore	Do.	Ram Kishore Singh, Ondhia Kurma, age 30,	500
51	"Bir Bharat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Prantosh Dutta, Kayastha, age 36	1,000
52	"Ghar Bandhu" ...	Ranchi ...	Fortnightly	Rev. Dr. A. Nottrott	1,000
53	"Jain Pataka" ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly	.....	.....
54	"Hindi Bangavasi" ...	Ditto ...	Weekly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Khettri, age 31	6,000
55	"Hitvarta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Rao Purandkar, Mahratta, Brahmin, age 28.	3,000
56	"Lakshmi Upadesh Lahri" ...	Gaya ...	Monthly	.....	.....
57	"Marwari" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly	S. K. Tebrevala, Hindu, age 35	500
58	"Sattya Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Radha Mohan Gokulji, Vaisya, age 40	300
59	"Sri Sanatan Dharm" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpa	200
60	"Shiksha" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Shukul Narain Panday, Brahmin, age 35.	250
61	"Tirhut Samachar" ...	Muzaffarpur	Do.	Pandit Jaganand	142
62	"Bara Bazar Gazette" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
63	"Burman Samachar" ...	Ditto ...	Monthly	.....	.....
PERSIAN.					
64	"Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin."	Calcutta ...	Weekly	Sayyid Jalaluddin, Shiah, age 59	1,000
URDU.					
65	"Al Panch" ...	Bankipore	Weekly	Syed Husain, Muhammadan, age 36...	250
66	"Darus Sultanat" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	Quazi Abdul Latif, Muhammadan, age 36.	400
67	"Star of India" ...	Arrah ...	Do.	Munshi Muhammad Zaharul Haq, Muhammadan, age 40.	350
URIYA.					
68	"Garjatbasini" ...	Talcher ...	Weekly	Bhagiratti Misra, Brahmin, age 41	.....
69	"Manorama" ...	Baripada ...	Do.	.....	.....
70	"Nilachal Samachar" ...	Puri ...	Do.	Baidya Nath Singh, Sikh, age 32	700
71	"Sambalpur Hitaishini" ...	Bamra ..	Do.	Dinabandhu Garhnaik, Chasa, age 35.	.....
72	"Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	Do.	Harish Chandra Sarkar, Sadgope, age 63.	500
73	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Ram Tarak Sen, Tamuli, age 48	600
74	"Utkal Darpan" ...	Sambalpur	Do.	.....	.....
75	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	Do.	Gauri Sankar Roy, age 76	1,000
76	"Utkal Sakti" ...	Calcutta ...	Do.	.....	.....
77	"Utkal Varta" ...	Ditto ...	Do.	Moni Lall Moherana, Karmokar,	600

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers.

Circulation.		No	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
39	2,600	26A	"Muhammadi"...	Calcutta ...	Weekly
na,	1,000	43A	"Surbarnabanik"	Do. ...	Do.
		8A	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do.
...	300						
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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 5th September after having pointed out the indifference of the general public to the affairs of the State and the doings of the Ministers comes to the following conclusion :—

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Sept. 5th, 1910.

On what does the national Government depend ?

The action of the ministers will take the form of idle talk, patriotism will be changed into selfishness, partisanship fatal to the stability of the country will commence both in and out of the Parliament and thus afford to the foreigners an excuse for their interference and putting an end to the independence of our country as has been the case with Korea.

What is the means of controlling the public actions of the Cabinet and the representatives ? It is nothing but making the whole nation alive to the consequences of what the Cabinet does. The first essential in this connection is submission to the laws of the land. The second thing necessary is to protect the permanent rights of the motherland. No country can lay a claim to liberty which regards others as its protectors. A country looking upon others for protection must needs lose its authority and come under the yoke of the foreigners. The continuity of the power of a country is absolutely impossible unless the people have independence and regard themselves as being the defenders of their country. The foreigners would never have been able to get their present footing in Persia, had there been any attempt at consolidating the power of the Persians. Has ever an army left the country unnecessarily occupied by it of its own accord ? Has any other powerful kingdom fulfilled its promise to a weaker kingdom in the manner as Russia has done with Persia ? Has Russia fulfilled its promises made to the traitors of Persia and the chiefs of Turkistan and of withdrawing her troops from the eastern frontiers ? Has England fulfilled her promises with us and Afghanistan ? Has she kept her promise of abandoning Egypt and of assisting Japan and the Emperor of Korea ? These are nothing but strokes of policy. Russia cannot be expected to leave Persia in obedience to the promise which she had made before entering Persia unless measures be adopted to compel her to do so.

This is the time for agitation. The world is astonished at the submissive forbearance by the Persians of the Russian oppression. It thus appears that they possess a power of endurance which incapacitates them from removing the yoke of servility.

The Persians should, however, make every endeavour to remove this yoke of servility by constitutional agitation in which selfishness, etc., should find no room to play.

2. A correspondent under the pseudonym of "A well wisher of the country" writes the following to the *Namai Muqaddas Hablul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 5th

A fresh outrage in Russia.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABLUL MATIN,
Sept. 5th, 1910.

September :—

The *Madras Deccan News* of the 24th August last says that Russia interferes with the religious liberty of the Musalmans. A Constantinople daily also says that the Russians have compelled the Musalmans to observe Christian holidays on which they must do no business while they are made to work on their own religious holidays.

Now, however, they suffer worse treatment than this. *Asna Ashari*, a Delhi daily, of the 15th August, in an article headed "Diffusion of Islam in Russia," writes that with a view to checking the spread of Islam the Governor of Tashkund has issued an order to the Muhammadans of Central Russia to the effect that they must have the photos of the Czar and the Czarina hung up in all the mosques, khanqahs (convents) and schools. The Muhammadans of the locality petitioned that the hanging up of photos in mosques and monasteries was against their religion, but the Governor passed orders of immediate compliance. The Muhammadans appealed to the Minister of the Internal affairs who replied that the disposal of the question did not rest with him. They then approached the Governor of Turkistan who referred

the matter to a commission for opinion according to the principles of Islam, but the commission kept quiet and the members did not come to any ultimate conclusion.

The Persians should open their eyes and draw their own conclusions accordingly. The same misfortune is likely to befall them if they do not make sufficient attempt and, Heaven forbid, the Russians take possession of their country. This religious interference of Russia may be regarded as committed for destroying the religion of Islam altogether. It is high time that the Muhammadans of every sect should combine and show extraordinary courage for maintaining their religion otherwise this prejudiced nation (Russia) will make every vestige of Islam disappear from the surface of the earth.

The Sunni and the Shiah spiritual leaders should convene meetings in their respective jurisdictions where the people, Moslems or non-Moslems, should be required to compel the Russians to abstain from such action. Otherwise a war greater even than the Crusades would follow. If the Musalmans all over the world raise the standard of hostility against the Christians, what European power can stand against them under the present political condition of Europe? How many Christians are there in Africa inclusive of Egypt, Soudan, Morocco, Tunis and Algeria to face the Muhammadans in a religious agitation? What would be the condition of the Christians in European Turkey and Asia Minor? How can Russia overcome the Muhammadan subjects if they rise against it from Turkistan to Caucasus and are joined by the kingdoms like Bokhara, etc. If now Persia and Afghanistan also step forward they would defy any power in the world. The foundation of the British Government in India inhabited by 70 millions of Musalmans would be shaken and since the Government being dissatisfied with the Hindus, looks to the Muhammadans for support would it not wound their feelings by the connivance of the English at the actions of Russia? The Persians bearing the above in mind should no longer be relaxed and dilatory in their actions, terror-stricken and ready to desert the field in confusion because their hostile neighbours though more afraid of them in many ways seem to look upon their guns and intrigue as the best means of success. Their courage will go on increasing if Persians do not move through fear.

NAMAI MUQADDAS
HABUL MATIN,
Sept. 5th, 1910.

3. Referring to the Tzar's visit to Germany the *Namai Muqaddas Habul Matin* [Calcutta] of the 5th September writes:—

The political problems, as has been well proved by the events of the last two or three years, are now-a-days solved mostly by interviews, official and non-official, of the Rulers and the ministers of different states. The interview of his late Majesty Edward VII with the Tzar at Reval and the visit of *Monsieur Asolasky*(?) to London has effected great changes in the political affairs of Central Asia and the Balkan States. Though this visit of the Tzar to Germany is declared to be non-official on the ground of its having been undertaken for the treatment of the Tzaritsa, yet it cannot be altogether devoid of political importance.

It is obvious that England and Germany are now the two most potent Powers and the greatest rivals in Asia and Europe, both as regards commerce as well as politics. These two adversaries, finding that Russia possesses greater political and economic influence in Asia Minor and in the East, especially in Central Asia, and considering that the advancement of their political and economic interests solely depends on a friendship with Russia, each is trying hard, by turns, to induce Russia to enter into friendship with itself. England being the first to make an attempt in this direction has evidently succeeded in accomplishing its object. But those versed in politics think that England's alliance with Russia is due mainly to her giving pecuniary help to Russia. Russia is nearer to Germany and her gains by an alliance with Germany are greater. A rupture with England is therefore inevitable as England will not be able to supply money for any indefinite period; so sooner or later Russia will have to enter into an alliance with Germany with the object of preventing England's supremacy in Asia.

In that case England would be in need of Persia's help and co-operation for the protection of its rights in Asia. Here then will be an opportunity for Persia to reap full advantage of the situation.

It is absolutely impossible that Germany, being stronger than Russia, would confine her activities, as a result of her alliance, to her economic and

political interests alone in Central Asia. The key to Germany's influence in the East is her access into Persia. Germany will therefore not agree to Russia's persistence in the plan of a geographical distribution of Persia made with England which will consequently have to be abandoned. The greatest advantage which Russia is likely to derive from her new alliance would be Germany's giving up her intrigues in Finland and Poland which are on the verge of rebellion. Russia has thus more to lose than gain by her friendship with England. Russia having entered into union with Germany will give up England's friendship. Thus it appears that Persia will be able to derive great benefit from both sides, provided her ministers show wisdom and statesmanship.

The Persians should not be blind to the benefits of an alliance with the Germans, who however, in the extension of their influence, should not encroach upon the rights of the neighbours and give them any cause for despair. Their main object in the friendship with Germany will be the formation of a temporary expectation which may lead to the stability of Persia.

The main object of the Persians should be the protection of their stability which will thus be fostered by the friendship either with Russia and England or Turkey and Germany.

The Persians should never think that there will be any difference in the policy of Russia, England or Germany, since all of them are trained in the same school of diplomacy. This will be clear if Germany is allowed to replace Russia and England. Those who set a high value upon the friendship with Germany and advise the expansion of German influence in Persia think that during the thirty years which Germany will take to reach the position now held by Russia and England, the Persians will be able to recoup their strength and to make themselves secure against all sorts of calamities, which is the aim of the present Government. The salvation of Persia lies in such an expectation; otherwise, taking advantage of our weakness our neighbours will not give us the opportunity of consolidating our power. But the Persians should depend not on the foreigners but on themselves and should lean not on the sticks of others but stand on their own legs.

4. It is a pity, says the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th September, that Japan which acted first as an adviser and then as a protector of Korea should now become its

Annexation of Korea.

devourer. No doubt the annexation of Korea has become necessary to Japan for her own protection. Of course the annexation has benefited Japan and what benefits Japan benefits, in the opinion of the paper, the whole of Asia. But seen from a moral point of view the paper cannot help finding fault with Japan for this action. It is to be highly regretted that the country which blew the trumpet of freedom in Asia should have been foremost in depriving its neighbour of its liberty. The people of Asia will no longer be able to look upon Japan with that friendly eye which they have hitherto been doing.

5. Referring to the return of some 150 Sikhs from Hongkong after spending a good deal of their money the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th September asks if this emigration for serving as labourers, suffering kicks and dying like dogs cannot be stopped. Cannot mother India maintain these children of hers?

The same paper refers to the treatment of the Indian emigrants in other countries and says that the action taken by Canada to stop the immigration of Indians eclipses that of South Africa while the law of America puts Canada to shame in this matter. About 800 persons have been turned out from California for their inability to furnish health certificates which are made compulsory for admission into that country. The fact is, the paper observes, that the Indians are helpless, weak and back ward and hence they have to suffer indignity everywhere.

6. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th September writes:—

The Transvaal Indians.

There is a saying—when there is work to be done, you are welcome, when it is finished, you become a *paji* (villain). This saying applies to the case of the Transvaal Indians with remarkable appropriateness. When the wilds of South Africa had to be reclaimed the Indian cooly was considered most valuable. Now that the work has been done, the selfsame Indian has turned a *paji*. Why

HITVARTA,
Sept. 8th, 1910.

HITVARTA,
Sept. 8th, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 7th, 1910.

should the black Indian disfigure the paradise of South Africa by his presence ? There the English and their white relations alone must live, and people who are born hewers of wood and drawers of water have no right to be there, nor can they claim equal rights with the white men. But still the Transvaal Indians are behaving like men in their struggle and have in consequence been reduced to the extremest verge of penury and helplessness. What a grim spectacle of heartless selfishness !

Mr. Polak has made a pathetic appeal for our hapless countrymen. All true Indians should subscribe to the fund and so do their bounden duty to their brethren in the Transvaal.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 9th, 1910.

7. Referring to the miseries of the Indians in South Africa, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th September observes that notwithstanding the difference among the different communities in India, all are at one in deploring the hard lot of their countrymen in South Africa. It is most gratifying that many distinguished statesmen in England, as also most Anglo-Indians, strongly sympathise with the Indians in their misfortune. The British Government should yet take the question into its most serious consideration. It will not be a wise policy to hurt the feelings of the 30 crores of Indians as also of many sympathetic Englishmen. If the Government fails to secure fair treatment to the Indians in South Africa the discontent and unrest in India consequent on it may go on increasing. The examples of patience, fortitude and moderation which the Transvaal Indians have shown, have made a profound impression upon the minds of their countrymen in India.

II—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

HINDUSTHAN,
Sept. 7th, 1910.

8. The *Hindusthan* [Calcutta] of the 7th September writes that the necessity of a strong police in a country circumstanced as India now is, will be apparent to all reflecting and unbiassed minds. It will be equally evident that it is to the interest of the rulers to keep the police as honest as possible. Nowhere on earth are the police found to be wholly stainless. And in India, as those who knew the old police can testify, there has been a steady improvement in the character of the Indian police, especially in the higher ranks of officers. And the improvement is proceeding among the rank and file as well. But it will be necessarily a process of considerable time. It is most wrong now to blame the police as a body for the sins of individuals among them. For such sins are not condoned by the superior officers of the force, or by Government, as the case may be, but sternly repressed. Such wholesale condemnation can arise now only from ignorance or bias and ought not to be encouraged by any means. It is folly at all times, and culpable folly at a time of unrest like the present, to cast aspersions on the police and on Government merely on suspicions and guesses. Government is quite right to resent such aspersions. All loyal citizens ought to support the Government and the police in the task of quelling the unrest. He who obstructs the work commits an offence in the eyes of Government as well as of society.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

9. Referring to the recent article noticed by Reuter in the columns of the *London Times* defending the Indian Government against those who accuse it of condoning criminal practices among Indian policemen, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th September writes :—

Probably nobody asserts that the Government of India or the Provincial Governments deliberately and knowingly decline to suppress oppression by the police. But in very many cases they have no knowledge of genuine oppression committed and can have no knowledge either. In many instances, they put too much faith in explanations submitted by the police. It is true that it is the underlings of the force who commit oppression, but upon the superior officers of the force rests the duty of keeping them in control. In these circumstances the superior officers are partially responsible for the offences of

the underlings. These superior officers may be pure in character and strong in moral strength, but until they succeed in controlling the inferior ranks of policemen by stern repression, the stain on the Department will not be washed away. Nobody maintains that all policemen are corrupt. But it is undeniable that for the sins of a number of policemen, the whole Department is coming to be blamed. Lately the authorities have begun to extol the police excessively. We are only afraid lest, in consequence of this, the police should get demoralised like a child pampered too much by its grandmother. It is on this ground that we object to police dinners and the like. Recently a good many subordinate police officers have come to entertain the idea that they are in the good graces of the authorities and that any number of back-slidings on their part will be pardoned by them. We know this is quite a mistaken idea. But this impression may lead to a still further demoralisation of the force and that is why we are impelled by a sense of duty to object to the police being praised by Viceroy and the like. Nobody asserts that nothing which the police do is worthy of praise.

10. *Anent* the recent acquittal of Pandit Kaliprasanna Mukherjee of Daulatpore charged with concealing arms on the statement of one Rama Dhoba, a confirmed thief, the *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th September dwells on the impolicy of the police harassing respectable citizens on such doubtful evidence and on the duty of Government to stop this use of the Law Courts as an engine for the venting of private grudges.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 8th, 1910.

11. In noticing a number of swindling cases recently brought before Alipore and other Courts, the *Marwari* [Calcutta] of the 9th September says that punishment of offenders would not stop nefarious swindlers from plying their trade; so the police should hunt out and demolish the dens of these Swindlers.

THE MARWARI,
Sept. 9th, 1910.

12. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 9th September invites the attention of the Criminal Investigation Department to the enormously large number of counterfeit rupees which have of late been finding their way into Calcutta presumably from China via Burma. These coins are very difficult to distinguish from the real ones and the *Samay* asks the police to put a stop to their circulation before long.

SAMAY,
Sept. 9th, 1910.

13. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 9th September is glad to hear that the man who gave false information which led to the house of the late Lala Jivan Kishan of Gujranwalla being searched by the police, is being prosecuted. The paper is at the same time sorry to find the police of Calcutta taking no steps to punish the person on the strength of whose information the house of Babu Krishnakumar Mittra was searched.

SAMAY,
Sept. 9th, 1910.

14. Referring to the report of the *Punjab Advocate* that the police are dissuading people from subscribing to that paper, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 11th September asks if it is a fact that the police is doing so under Government orders. If the Government however has given no such orders it should take the police to task.

BIR BHARAT,
Sept. 11th, 1910.

15. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th September draws attention to a case in Dinajpore in which one Monmohini Baisnavi, a woman of ill-fame, got a local constable Aziz-ur Rahman along with certain other policemen convicted under sections 323, 344 and 447 of the Indian Penal Code and also points out how this Aziz-ur narrowly escaped being charged under section 142 of the Indian Penal Code as well by the Deputy Magistrate who had disposed of the former cases. In comment, the paper asks if this man ought to be retained in the ranks of the police. The stigma on the police will never pass away until men of this class are checked.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

16. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 3rd September thanks Mr. Swinhoe, the officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, for awarding a very lenient punishment to Asutosh Sirkar who was charged with having

JASOHAR,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

printed a *Yugantar* leaflet. The man admitted his guilt and said that he had been almost starving when he got the job and could not resist the temptation of earning the rupee which was promised to him as remuneration for his printing the leaflet. The paper thanks the learned Magistrate also for letting off with a light fine Haridas Chatterjee who was also accused of sedition in another case. Both Mr. Swinhoe and the Government, says the paper, deserve the gratitude of the people for the generosity shown in these cases.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 7th, 1910.

17. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 7th September thanks Mr.

Mr. Swinhoe thanked.

Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, for leniently dealing with Asutosh Sirkar, the compositor of a *Yugantar* leaflet, who pleaded guilty to the charge brought against him and prayed for mercy. In this connection both Mr. Swinhoe and the Government have earned the gratitude of the people, concludes the writer.

NAYAK,
Sept. 8th, 1910.

18. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 8th September commends Mr. Swinhoe's

A judgment in a sedition case commended.

wisdom in passing a very light sentence on Ashutosh Sarkir, the compositor of a recent issue of the *Yugantar*. Pardoning a man who admits

guilt and repents of it is a true sign of greatness.

(d)—Education.

BANKURA DARPAN,
Sept. 8th, 1910.

19. The *Bankura Darpan* [Bankura] of the 8th September points out

Delay in the publication of text-book lists for schools.

the inconvenience and loss to which the students of the Bankura collegiate school are put owing to the list of text-books for the several schools not

being published till February, although the annual examinations for promotion are finished in December preceding. This is due, as the writer says, to the neglect of the higher officers of the Education Department. The list of text-books should be published at least three months before the close of the year. The attention of His Honour Sir Edward Baker is drawn to the matter.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

BIR BHARAT,
Sept. 11th, 1910.

20. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 11th September is strongly against

Hackney carriages.

the transfer of control of the hackney carriages of Calcutta into the hands of the police.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 13th, 1910.

21. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th September notices with

The District control system in the Calcutta Corporation.

alarm the proposal that has been raised to abolish the District system in the Calcutta Corporation.

The system has been working very satisfactorily and has made it very convenient for the public to bring their wants and grievances to the notice of the authorities and have them promptly redressed. Besides, the establishment of the district offices cost the Municipality some twelve or fourteen lakhs of rupees, which will all go in vain. The paper therefore is strongly against the proposal.

(h)—General.

SHIKSHA,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

22. The *Shiksha* [Bankipore] of the 1st September understands that

Reduction of pension.

Government wants to reduce the amount of pension to be earned by employees of certain departments

among which the Education Department is one. This, the paper says, would make service in this Department which is already unpopular still so. Considering the amount of brain work required of the educational officers, which impairs their general health sooner than in the case of officers of other Departments, their pensions should be increased rather than reduced.

23. Taking the marginally noted subject for its text, the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th September criticises the Press

The calamity on the Brahm Press.

Act finding fault with all the representative members of the Council who supported the Press Bill and especially with Messrs. Gokhale, Madholkar, Sinha and Thakersey from whom at least the paper did not expect, even in dream, votes in favour of the measure. Who ever expected, asks the paper, that a measure which was condemned by all the well-known liberal papers of England would find a supporter in Mr. Gokhale who had himself declared the Bill to be "fearfully comprehensive." What is the support from such a quarter due to but our own ill-luck? No sensible paper advocated murders or violence, but no one liked to be deprived of the power of criticising the measures of Government, or exposing the shortcomings of its officers. Our fears, continues the paper, which obliged us to oppose the passing of the measure have been realized.

The Press Act has deprived the papers of securing that justice and protection which have been the pride of the British rule and valuable treasure of the English nation. What we wanted was that our prosecutors were not made our Judges, although we have no objection to the guilty being punished. The law has been passed and the newspapers have been placed at the mercy of the rulers to be dealt with as it pleased them. If the powers to be exercised under the Press Act had been vested in the highest officials of Government, there would have been no cause of fear for we have implicit faith in the love for justice in the noble and impartial rulers like the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir John Hewett would never have demanded security from Bhimsen Sarma of Etawah for publishing a book named *Dharm Balidan*. We have not been able to find, even after reading the book over and over again, where there has been an attempt to incite racial feelings between the Hindus and the Musalmans. If the description in a forcible language of the doings of a man who sacrificed his life for his religious convictions amounts to exciting race feelings, about half the best literature of the world will have to be consigned to the sea or fire. If a perusal of the description of the heroic sufferings of the Protestants in the time of Queen Mary causes heavenly joy to those professing a religion other than Hindu, Muhammadan or Parsi, why should a perusal of Lekhram's life create hostility between the Hindus and Muhammadans? Besides the book had undergone several editions after having been registered, why was no notice taken of them before, or why did the officials keep silent till the 6th edition was out in June last, i.e., three months after the Press Act was passed? If any previous edition had been condemned, the last edition would not have been published. So if any one deserves punishment in this case, it is the officers of Government, whose duty it was to report on the book long before. How could a single religious man like the author of a book which was so long in the market know that it was objectionable?

In conclusion, the paper respectfully requests the popular Lieutenant Governor Sir John Hewett to return the security deposit of this well-known learned Brahman. To oppress such a man of erudition can never be good policy. Should he be considered by the Lieutenant-Governor to have committed wrong he may be let off for his first offence with a warning only. This is the wish of the India Government also. It is hoped Sir John Hewett will add one more flower to his wreath of good name by ordering the security deposit of Babu Bhimsen Sarma to be returned to him.

24. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 9th September is surprised to find

The *Musaffir* and the *Afghan*.

that while the Agra paper, the *Musaffir*, edited by Pandit Bhoj Datta, has been asked to furnish a very heavy security, the Musalman paper, the *Afghan*, which has for a long time been abusing the Hindus in very foul language and is mostly responsible for inciting the Musalmans of the North-Western Frontier Province to commit oppression on the Hindus, enjoys an annual aid of Rs. 8,000 from the Government. The *Samay* is at a loss to make out what is the reason of the Government asking for a heavy security from the *Musaffir* whose editor has done nothing which may be called seditious. It is true that Pandit Bhoj Datta is a supporter of the *Suddhi* system under which Musalman converts to Hinduism are taken into the Arya Samaj; this is perhaps taken by the authorities to be

HITVARTA.
Sept. 8th 1910

SAMAY.
Sept. 9th, 1910.

likely to cause racial animosities between Hindus and Musalmans. The difference between the treatment accorded to the *Musafir* and the *Afghan* is likely to widen the breach between Hindus and Musalmans, and the *Samay* invites the attention of the Government to the matter.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

25. In an article headed "The new Press Act" in the United Province, the *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 10th September says that its operation has agitated the province

which has hitherto been known as a "dead province," and refers to the cases of the editors of *Musafir* and the *Brahmansarvaswa* newspapers and the author of the life of Warren Hastings, all of whom, the paper thinks, are innocent of any idea of sedition or politics, and have been the victims of false representations to Government which should therefore be moved to reconsider the cases.

SATYA SANATAN
DHARMA,
Sept. 12th, 1910.

26. Referring to the security demanded under the Press Act from the editor of the Arya Samajist organ *Musafir* of Agra, the *Satya Sanatan Dharma* [Calcutta] of the 12th

September says:—A Christian Government has demanded this security of a paper which by its arguments always exposed the Musalman and Christian doctrines. The demand which virtually means the paper's death has agitated the religious world. But we must submit to the orders of Government, and consider what the Government does as lawful.

TIRHUT SAMACHAR,
Sept. 8th, 1910.

27. The *Tirhut Samachar* [Muzaffarpur] of the 8th September notices the raids on Hindus on the frontier and says Government ought to adopt some special measures

to stop them.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 9th, 1910.

28. In noticing the appointment of Babu Rakhal Das Chatterjee as Fifth Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th September fails to understand the reason why a fifth Magistrate should be appointed. Are the Honorary Magistrates then doing no work, or is crime increasing abnormally?

HITAVADI,
Sept. 9th, 1910.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th September notices the report published in the newspapers that a military officer kicked a post-master of one of the Calcutta post-offices for replying in English to the questions asked in Urdu by that officer, and says that the reply of the Commanding Officer to the aggrieved post-master has failed to give satisfaction, and that the Postmaster-General should see that due notice is taken of the conduct of both the offending Lieutenant and his Commanding Officer.

SAMAY,
Sept. 9th, 1910.

30. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 9th September is indignant to hear from the *Bengalee* about the alleged assault committed upon the head clerk of a certain office by a Lieutenant of the army, because the former gave a reply in English to a question asked him by the latter in Hindustani. These unpleasant incidents only strain the relations between the rulers and the ruled. The paper asks the Government to enquire into the matter.

BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

31. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th September finds it difficult to understand the meaning of those who consider the stay for another year of candidates for the Civil Service in England for acquiring the knowledge of Indian vernacular, as the best place for acquiring such knowledge is India itself.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 11th, 1910.

32. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September suggests that Mr. B. De, the recently retired Collector of Hooghly, who has won high encomiums from the *Pioneer*, should be appointed the first Indian Member of the Bengal Executive Council. Such a selection will be cordially approved by educated Indians.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 13th, 1910.

33. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 13th September endorses the views expressed by the *Indian Daily News* as to the undesirability of a High Court Judge being appointed as a Member of the Bengal Executive Council, for that would impair the independence of the High Court. The

paper suggests the name of Mr. B. De as the fittest person for the appointment.

III.—LEGISLATION.

34. *Anent* the Calcutta Improvement Bill, the *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th September expresses a hope that the poorer middle-class citizens who now live in their own houses but may be unhoused by the projected improvements, will be compensated for the house-rent they will have to pay till they can rebuild a house of their own with the money awarded in exchange for their old premises.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

Continuing, the paper suggests—

(a) an improvement in the speed of the "local" trains and a reduction in the fares charged on these trains.

(b) An extension of the city tramways to the suburbs to a distance of 10 miles each way.

(c) An improvement of the sanitation of the rural areas round Calcutta.

(d) A reduction in the proposed duty of 2 per cent. on transfers of land in Calcutta, when such transfers are transfers on mortgage.

(e) Some better provision than now offered for safeguarding the interests of the landlord on the proposed new Land Acquisition Court.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS.

35. Referring to the *Standard's* suggestion that the Indian National Congress should be suppressed, the *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 6th September says:—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Sept. 6th, 1910.

It is true that some wild spirits tried to lead the Congress astray. But it is also true that the real leaders of the Congress have successfully purged it of those disturbing elements. His Excellency Lord Minto and his colleagues have noticed with satisfaction that the Congress is now free from all dross and impurities. The Congress is the field for the preaching of loyalty to Government; it points the right way to the people. It is only those who, like the *Standard*, are opposed to all criticism of Government measures, who are reluctant to grant any rights to Indians, who would condemn the path pointed out by Lord Morley and Lord Minto, and who have been incensed at the enlargement of the Indian Legislative Councils, that are the enemies of the Congress and are demanding its suppression.

36. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 7th September writes that although golden India is at the present moment miserable, starving and ringing with the wails of the hungry, although the thatching on the roofs over our heads is being blown off, though we are suffering from poverty perennially, although we are in sore anxiety about a livelihood, we feel bound to take the present occasion to remind our fellow countrymen that man does not live by bread alone. The educated Bengali who in these days cares nothing for Congress, for *swadeshi*, for *swaraj*, for national education, and for boycott, is a disgrace to humanity and an enemy of society. Unfortunately there are many such amongst us, and the greatest need of the present situation is a determined effort to reach them, to enlist their help in work for the public good, so as to liberalise their sympathies, sanctify and elevate their hearts, so that each of them may be an instrument in God's hands for relieving suffering humanity. A chord must be struck which will appeal to and enthrall equally the hearts of us all, the whole population of India. And the inculcation of the *swadeshi* spirit and the popularisation of national education and the striving for *swaraj* are the means by which that chord can be struck. May God grant Indians the power to merge themselves so to speak wholly in these forms of activity.

BANGABANDHU,
Sept. 7th, 1910.

37. The *Bangabandhu* [Calcutta] of the 7th September writes that the fact that the places of pilgrimage sacred to Siva and Durga are to be found all over India and in

BANGABANDHU,
Sept. 7th, 1910.

Patriotism as a religion.

Ceylon and Thibet as well is to be ascribed to a Divine wish to inculcate a spirit of unity among the peoples of the different Indian provinces. When a Bengali goes, say to Madras, and finds a Siva *linga* there, he naturally comes to look on the Madrasis as a kindred people. But unfortunately this spirit of unity born of religion is now absent. The Punjabis, for instance, now regard the Bengalis as strangers equally with the Japanese. What is wanted, however, is that the spirit of reverence with which the Hindus regard particular places of pilgrimage now should be made comprehensive enough to embrace the whole of India. Let the land of their birth henceforth come to be the object of their heartfelt devotion and adoration as a second deity.

HITVARTA,
Sept. 8th, 1910.

38. Referring to the announcement of the *Capital* regarding the probability of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Mr. S. P. Sinha changing places the *Hitvarta* [Calcutta] of the 8th September says that although this would deprive the natives of an opportunity to be on the Council for a time the Indians would not be sorry so long as the post is occupied by so able and justice-loving person as Sir Lawrence Jenkins for he would be much better than the Maharaja of Bobbili.

SANJIVANI,
Sept. 8th, 1910.

39. The *Sanjivani* [Calcutta] of the 8th September doubts the truth of the rumour about Mr. Sinha and Sir L. Jenkins exchanging posts, but has no doubt that the Bengalis would be glad beyond measure to see Mr. Sinha appointed to the Chief Justiceship.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

40. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th September takes the London *Times* to task for making the unwarranted imputation that Mr. Sinha is resigning office under pressure brought to bear on him by some of his disaffected countrymen. Whence has it got this secret information? It is a pure fabrication, unworthy of the reputation of a paper of standing like the *Times*, the writings of which influence the fate of nations.

BIR BHARAT,
Sept. 11th, 1910.

41. Referring to the *Times*' remarks that the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha has resigned his appointment under pressure from his seditious countrymen, the *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 11th September observes that baseless remarks like these create ill-feeling between the English and the Indians. The *Times* knows this but still tries to give expression to them.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 9th, 1910.

42. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th September considers it fortunate that the Bengal Provincial Conference is after all going to be held in Calcutta, specially as it will give the people an opportunity to denounce anarchism.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 14th, 1910.

43. Speaking of the ensuing sitting of the Bengal Provincial Conference at the Calcutta Town Hall, the *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th September suggests that this year no party quarrels should mark its deliberations. From the names published of the members of the Reception Committee it appears that both Moderates and Extremists will take part in the Conference. Considering the times, it is devoutly to be wished that no party spirit will prevail in the meeting. Those who are for creating division and fomenting useless quarrels must be set down as enemies of the country.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 9th, 1910.

44. Referring to the opinion expressed by the *Englishman* newspaper anent the attempted murder of the Police Inspector at Dacca that a change in the existing law making persons attempting to murder police officers liable to capital punishment, as is the case in the Andamans, is desirable under the present circumstances, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th September remarks:—

Those who attempted to commit the murder must have known that their own death was inevitable. What then would be the gain if such a change in the law were made? Those who are not deterred by the punishment now provided by the law, are not likely to be deterred by the fear of death.

45. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th September in referring to

"The ruin of the country."

the recent Dacca outrage writes:—

BASUMATI,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

The shameful deeds of a number of youths who have gone astray have cast a shadow on the land. It is shameful and most hateful too that India, with its record of the sacred past when no hero would attack a disarmed enemy and when it was held cowardly even to save one's own life by a deed of unrighteousness, should now have a stigma cast on her by a number of ill-trained youths. It is most lamentable that these youths, though born in this country, have yet to learn that bad can never lead to good.

We do not know what the aims of these wayward and rash youngmen may be, we do not know either who it is that is inducing them to plunge into the destructive flame like so many insects. Be he who he may be, that he is an enemy of his country and of society goes without saying. Society ought not to overlook or forgive him. We ask him or them, if there are more than one, if they can point to any country in any age where assassinations and anarchy have led to any good. Have the Anarchists or Nihilists ever been able to do good to any country? If cowardly and sinful deeds could lead to the good of any society, if Satan had the power to open the gates to Paradise, the Russians would not have to lead the miserable and hard lives they do now, and the Spaniards would not have to engage in a life-long battle with poverty. China, in spite of her immense proportions, is held in contempt by the world and is steeped in the stinking purgatory of degradation, because her sons have stained their hands with the crime of secret murder. For all these reasons we urge our deluded youths no more to rush along the path of sin, no longer to bring their compatriots to misery and shame by means of cowardly assassinations, no more to do harm in the idea that it will do good, no more to add to the burden of sorrows on the shoulders of these Indians, who, as it is, suffer from a thousand evils, and are stricken with poverty and disease in many forms. Let them know that what they with their perverted intelligence hold to be worthy of approbation leads to gross disrepute, ultimately to abject repentance and a restriction of the popular power. The country in which such sins are committed can never rise. History proves this. Hence we urge again on our youths not to take to paths of sin. The recent cowardly attack on Inspector Sarat Chandra Ghosh has really filled us with alarm and anxiety. May God soon restore him to health. Reserving our judgment on the guilt or innocence of the accused in the present instance, we say that if it really be a fact that respectable youths do not shrink from such cowardly deeds, then verily the people of this country will not know where to hide their heads in shame. At the present moment, signs are apparent of an industrial revival in the land. But any industrial progress presupposes the maintenance of the public peace. Anarchy and license have always been inimical to progress. These light-headed youths, who, under the influence of a bad training, are doing these sinful deeds, do not know what ruin they are bringing on the country by damming up the stream of this industrial revival at the very source. We have plenty of hypocritical friends, who want to grind down the entire Hindu population with a repressive policy for the sins of a handful of rash and wayward youths belonging to their community. Luckily the men responsible for the policy of rule in India now have not been particularly influenced by the ignorant and unsolicited advice of these friends. But after all they are men and liable to err. So the misdeeds of these youths may ultimately lead to the ruin of the country; so it behoves the leaders of society to combine and stamp out this license as far as possible.

It is admittedly difficult for the public to find out the truth about these things and take steps for their prevention. It also goes without saying that the number of youths who commit these acts of waywardness and sin and license is very small. Had they been more numerous, it would have been easier for the public to become aware of their movements. There is further the fact that they try to keep these movements of theirs as secret as possible. The problem, therefore, of the public helping to find them out appears sufficiently difficult. We are therefore surprised to see a number of shortsighted English journalists, who favour a policy of repression, trying to fasten on the entire Hindu

population the blame for the misdeeds of these half-crazy boys. We hope the powers that be will not be misled by these journalists. The Dacca outrage is an incident by itself, the outcome of the rash spirit of a number of local youths, not the upshot of an extensive conspiracy. We trust the soil of Bengal will not again be polluted by sins like these. May everlasting peace be restored to our country,—this is what we pray to God for.

BIHAR BANDHU,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

46. The *Bihar Bandhu* [Bankipore] of the 10th September is very sorry to hear of the Dacca shooting case and says that this sinful craving for blood is injurious to the country.

HITAVADI,
Sept. 9th, 1910.

47. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 9th September says that the prayer of the widow of late Mr. Ganguli, the Telegraph Superintendent to Government, asking for help deserves favourable consideration by the authorities.

The amount that is being raised by public subscription is not expected to be sufficient. That the helpless family of such a faithful servant of the Government should receive substantial help from it will be admitted by all.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

48. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th September is sorry that its proposal of digging tanks in the rural areas in Bengal as the best form of perpetuating the late King's memory has not been accepted. In this country all memorials are evidently meant for the educated few and not for the rural masses. It is lamentable but perhaps also irremediable.

BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

49. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th September is against the proposal of a statue of Edward VII when there are so many other more beneficial means for perpetuating for ever the memory of the late Emperor.

BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

50. Referring to the recent debate in the British Association of England, the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th September, agreeing with Mr. Lee Smith, observes that those Englishmen who share in the opinion of Mr. Dodwell ought to know that the present unrest in India is not a little due to its present economic condition and that the devotion of the Indians towards Englishmen would overflow itself if the latter would adopt the liberal policy of imposing duty on India's imports and thereby improve its finances.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Sept. 12th, 1910.

51. The *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September also notices the above and says that the matter should be considered calmly and plans devised to improve the financial condition of the country.

BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

52. The *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th September in drawing attention to the proposal of the mill-owners of England to form an association with a capital of five millions for the cultivation of cotton in the British possessions warns Indian capitalists to take time by the forelock so that the cultivation of cotton in India does not pass into the hands of Englishmen with the result of a further drain of India's wealth out of the country.

BASUMATI,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

53. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 10th September cordially endorses the suggestion lately made by the Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge University about the desirability of Sanskrit being a compulsory subject of study at the I. C. S. Examination. An acquaintance with India's past literature will afford the best guarantee for a knowledge of the modern vernaculars and also of the people of India as they now are.

BHARAT MITRA,
Sept. 10th, 1910.

54. For the edification of those who wish to cast India into England's mould as regards the mode of living, dressing, etc., the *Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th September translates a portion of Bepin Chandra Pal's recent contribution to the last month's issue of the *Pradip* in which the writer describes his own conversion from being an admirer of every thing English to one who now sees nothing good in it, when viewed from India's more correct standpoint.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 11th, 1910.

55. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September reiterates its conviction that the present unrest is by no means serious enough to threaten the existence of the British raj in India, and suggests that, as the interests of the educated

community are bound up with the maintenance of the British Government, it would be best if the Lieutenant-Governor were to summon the Bengali leaders and publicists and try to get at their real thoughts and feelings and entrust each with a distinct department of work for allaying the unrest. The rulers and the ruled have ceased to respect and know each other—that is the source of the trouble.

56. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 11th September hears that steps are being taken by Government to have the works of 26 Bengali authors translated into English; thereafter a committee will be appointed to consider whether they are seditious in part or in whole. It is the idea of many high Government officials that a spirit of sedition is rampant in the Bengali press owing to the slackness of the Government Translation Bureau. If patriotism is to be taken as another name for sedition, all principal books in Bengali from Rangalal's "Padmini" to Rabindra Nath's "Gora" are tainted with sedition. Any way we must abide by anything which Government do in this connection.

57. One Manglanand Puri in a letter to the *Times* refers to a passage in the sedition circular of Lord Minto in which His Excellency is alleged to have suggested that District officers and other Government servants should try to remove the misimpressions of the people about Government measures by arguing with them and appeals to the Viceroy, to depute some officer preferably a native official with whom he would be able to talk more freely, to hear his doubts and remove them. As an illustration of the nature of the questions he would put, the writer mentions the following:—Is Government for or against the National Congress which is being held for these twenty-six years? If for, why does it not allow Government officers to join it? If otherwise, why does it not stop its meetings which it can so easily do? The Viceroy's scheme promises good results if properly acted upon and will tend to increase the loyalty of the people if the rulers show themselves in their true light by removing the people's doubts.

58. In publishing a translation of the English memorial submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department by the Secretary of the Nagri Pracharini Sabha on the subject of the value of new coins to be struck being shewn in the Devanagari characters on the reverse of those coins, the *Hindi Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 12th September says that the memorial voices the prayer of all Hindi-speaking Indian subjects of His Majesty and that the same has been lately recommended with one voice by all the Hindi journals of the country. Can the Government of India refuse to listen to the request of so many people?

59. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th September thinks that while Allahabad is doing so much to perpetuate Lord Minto's memory, Calcutta ought not to be behindhand in the matter. If nothing else can be done, Calcutta may at least put up a statue. Such a thing will, says the paper, cost one lakh of rupees, a sum which the Maharaja of Darbhanga can easily pay himself. However, the writer hopes that something will be done at the proper season.

60. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th September writes:—
"Rule by the Agent."
From what Mr. Montagu said in his Budget speech one is led to think that the Viceroy of India is but the agent of the Secretary of State for India who really governs this country from England. Lord Elgin also said on a certain occasion that he was bound to obey the "mandate" of the Secretary of State for India. During the five years that Lord Morley has been ruling India he has ignored the Viceroy almost at every step, and it is only due to the admirably cool temper possessed by Lord Minto that there has not been any misunderstanding between Lord Morley and himself. This is the conclusion which more than one English and Anglo-Indian paper has drawn from Mr. Montagu's remarks.

The question now is, whether or not British prestige in India will suffer if the Viceroy's power is curtailed. The *Pioneer*, the *Englishman* and some other Anglo-Indian papers think that it will. For ourselves, however, we do

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 11th, 1910.

BIRBHARAT,
Sept. 11th, 1910.

HINDI BANGAVASI,
Sept. 12th, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 13th, 1910.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 13th, 1910.

not believe that any such thing can happen. We should think that British prestige in this country would be increased if a member of the Royal family were to come and rule India as the Viceroy. And that is why we have on more than one occasion urged the importance of the Duke of Connaught succeeding Lord Minto as the Viceroy of India. For some reason or other His Royal Highness has been appointed to be the Governor-General of Canada. It does not, therefore, matter anything to the people of India if the next Viceroy of India acts as the agent of the Secretary of State. Individually speaking no Indian can cherish in his heart any deep feeling of loyalty. Those who go to England often and come into intimate contact with His Majesty the Emperor may be loyal in the old sense of the word. But the people at large are devoted to the English system of administration for the sake of their own self-interest. The long-standing peace established by English rule, the impartial justice dealt out by English law-courts, and the suppression of the wicked and the advancement of the good which are the characteristics of English rule have earned for it the devotion of the people of India, both educated and illiterate. This loyalty is not, therefore, without a reason, though of course, such a thing would have been possible if members of the Royal family had successively ruled India and if the Emperor had visited India from time to time and seen for himself the working of the administration here. It is such a loyalty that we wished to see grow in India when we suggested the Duke of Connaught being our Viceroy. And we are confident that our suggestion would not have been useless if the ruling community in England had known the people of India, especially the Hindus, and been able to act in accordance with their feelings. We all know what indignation was caused in the minds of the Hindus and Musalmans assembled at the Delhi Durbar when Lord Curzon took the first place in its proceedings and gave the second one to the Duke of Connaught. Indians cannot have the same regard for a representative of the Emperor, who acts but as an agent just for five years, that they have for a descendant of the Royal family.

We may, therefore, say that the people of India do not care whether the Governor-General is the agent or the colleague of the Secretary of State for India. So long as the administration of the country remains unimpaired they are contented. They have nothing to do with Viceroys or the fine political relations between England and India. What they want is peace, contentment, justice and good Government.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 13th, 1910.

61. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th September has the following:—

"The *Dansagar* of Loyalty."

Our evening contemporary of the *Empire* says that a loyal Bengali weekly newspaper will soon be started in Calcutta, and that an experienced journalist will conduct it. The news gave us a few moments of surprise, and we wondered who it was that was going to sell such salted fish in a market like this and at the present season. Whatever one or two officials or some writers in the *Englishman* may say, we know, every one of us, that we are deeply attached to the English nation and to English manners and habits. That is why we conduct newspapers relying on the liberal-mindedness of the English. The *Hitavadi*, the *Bangavasi*, or the *Basumati*, no paper is wanting in loyalty. Many of us could, according to instructions, have written many things for the purpose of establishing peace in the country if we had any intimate relations with the Viceroy or the Lieutenant-Governor. What then is the use of a new paper? That is what makes us wonder. If the information that we have so far succeeded in gleaning be true, we can easily see why such a proposal has been raised.

We hear that Babu Durgadas Lahiri will be the editor of this paper, that it will be financed by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, that Swami Jnanananda will be its moving spirit, and that it will be printed at and published from the Lakshmi Printing Works. The name of the paper will perhaps be *Loyalty*. We hear also that it will at first be distributed free to everybody for the

* A *sradh* performed with great *clat*, at which various valuable presents are given to Brahmans, beggars, etc.

asking. We have, therefore, given it the name of "The *Dansagar** of Loyalty." We cannot, of course, say whether the rumour is true or not; we publish only what we have heard. We cannot say anything as to the nature of the newspaper unless we see one of its issues.

But this much we can say that whatever skill Durgadas' pen may have acquired by writing the book *Swadhinatar Itihas*, it cannot all on a sudden develop such a new character as to make the *Loyalty* sell fast in the market of Bengal.

Well, what must be, must be. Let us for the present anxiously await the advent of the *Loyalty*. We shall be happy if we can get a spirited and lively contemporar, for then we can write and speak with pleasure. And it is in the hope of enjoying that happiness that we pray for the happy advent of the *Loyalty*.

62. The *Daily Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 14th September is highly gratified at the suggestion seriously made by such a newspaper as the *London Times* that part of the expenses that will be incurred by the Government on account of the coming tour of the German Crown Prince in India should be paid out of the Home Treasury instead of saddling India with the whole of the expenses.

The coming tour of the Crown Prince of Germany in India.

DAILY HITAVADI,
Sept. 14th, 1910.

URIYA PAPERS.

53. The *Sambalpur Hitaishini* [Bamra] of the 3rd September has every sympathy with the working of the Memorial meeting at Calcutta and observes that the fund of the meeting should be utilised in building boarding-houses for students of important colleges and schools in Calcutta.

The Memorial meeting at Calcutta.

SAMBALPUR
HITAISHINI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

64. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September is of opinion that a Medical school under the Ayurvedya system has become very necessary in Orissa, some of the shining candidates, who pass Sanskrit examinations from *tols* in Orissa every year being induced to select Medicine as a branch of study under the Ayurveda system. At any rate, a model Medical school of this type has become very necessary at Cuttack, the centre of Orissa.

The necessity of a Medical school under Ayurveda system at Cuttack.

UTKALBARTA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

65. The *Samvad Vahika* [Balasore] of the 1st September devotes almost all its columns to a detailed account of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Balasore.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Balasore.

SAMVAD VAHIKA,
Sept. 1st, 1910.

66. The *Uriya* and *Navasamvad* [Balasore] of the 31st August does the same and publishes the addresses that were presented to His Honour by different corporate bodies in Balasore. It is said that His Honour was very much pleased with his Balasore trip.

Ibid.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Aug. 31st, 1910.

67. The *Garjat Basini* [Talcher] of the 3rd September approves of one Dâk line, which has been opened from Handapa in Sambalpur to Athmallik and of one Dâk line which has been opened from Angul through Hindole to Narsingpur. It is said that these two lines will prove very useful to the Garjat public.

Two new Dâk lines in Orissa Garjats approved.

GARJAT BASINI,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

68. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September states that Pandit Kasi Nath Das, M.A., is the only Uriya Professor in Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, and regrets that his promotion in the line has been very slow.

Pandit Kasi Nath Das, M.A. Uriya Professor, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

UTKALBARTA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

69. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd September states that the Collector of Cuttack very kindly dealt with those zamindars in Cuttack whose estates had been brought under the sale list for non-payment of revenue. Of the 106 estates thus brought under the list, only 25 were put to the auction. The remaining estates were permitted to pay their arrear revenue up to the date of sale. Most of the estates sold belong to the Jajpur Subdivision and are always liable to injury from floods. Except one estate, which fetched a price thirty times its annual *sudder jama*, all other estates were sold at very low prices varying from 3 to 4 times their annual *sudder jamas*.

The Collector of Cuttack dealing kindly with the defaulting zamindars in the Cuttack district.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

70. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd September states that a man-eating tiger in Korai in the Cuttack district. Chandna Sasana in Korai in the Cuttack district, and that the residents of those and other villages stand in need of the services of bold and successful hunters.

UTKALBARTA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

71. The *Utkalbarta* [Calcutta] of the 3rd September has every sympathy with the new *Uriya sabha*, which has been started at Cuttack under the presidency of Babu Gokul-ananda Chaudhury, having for its object the improvement of the condition of the genuine Uriyas.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

72. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd September gives an account of the proceedings of the anniversary meeting of the Central Utkal Youngmen's Association, which was held in the Cuttack town-hall under the presidency of Mr. Birley, the Collector of Cuttack. Representatives from branch associations in different parts of Orissa were also present in the meeting. The financial condition of the association is reported to be good. It is said that the working of the association throughout the year was excellent.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

73. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd September gives an account of the Memorial meeting that was held at Cuttack in the Commissioner's office building under the presidency of Mr. Birley, who invited the gentlemen present to take an active part in the proceedings of the meeting. A District Committee was formed to realise subscriptions and donations and to do other business in communication with the Provincial Memorial meeting. The office-bearers were also selected, Mr. Garrett, the Commissioner, being appointed as President and Mr. Birley, the Collector, as Assistant President. Babus Brajadurlabh Hazra and Dayanidhi Das were made joint Secretaries, while the Secretary Babu Manmatha Nath Mukherjee was made the Honorary Treasurer. Mr. J. N. Bose pointed out that zamindars may realise subscriptions from their tenants with a view to help the meeting in this undertaking. Babu Gourisankar Rai supported the proposal. The meeting was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the chair.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

74. The *Utkaldipika* [Cuttack] of the 3rd September mourns the death of Raghunath Deb Goswami, the celebrated saint of Puri, and that of Mahanta Raghunandan Ramanuja Das, the head of the Emar Matt in Puri, who had distinguished himself as a member of the Puri community by his charity, wisdom and good services. It is a pity that two bright stars shining in the horizon of the Puri community should have disappeared almost simultaneously.

UTKALDIPIKA,
Sept. 3rd, 1910.

75. Some Bengali writers having written in the Calcutta *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, *Basumati* and other papers that the educated Uriyas in Orissa are very jealous of the Bengalis, Mrs. Sarojini Chaudhury of Sambalpur on the Bengali-Uriya question of the day. Mrs. Sarojini Chaudhury of Sambalpur writes a defence in favour of the Uriyas, pointing out that the Bengali and the Uriya are like the two sons of a father, who has already made provision for the elder son, while the younger son is demanding a similar provision. Educated Uriyas want some of the privileges already granted to the educated Bengalis. As is the natural course, the paternal British Government sides with the weaker party, showing some favour to the weaker races in India. There is thus no cause for quarrel between the Bengalis and the Uriyas.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE;
The 17th September, 1910.

REPORT (PART II)

ON

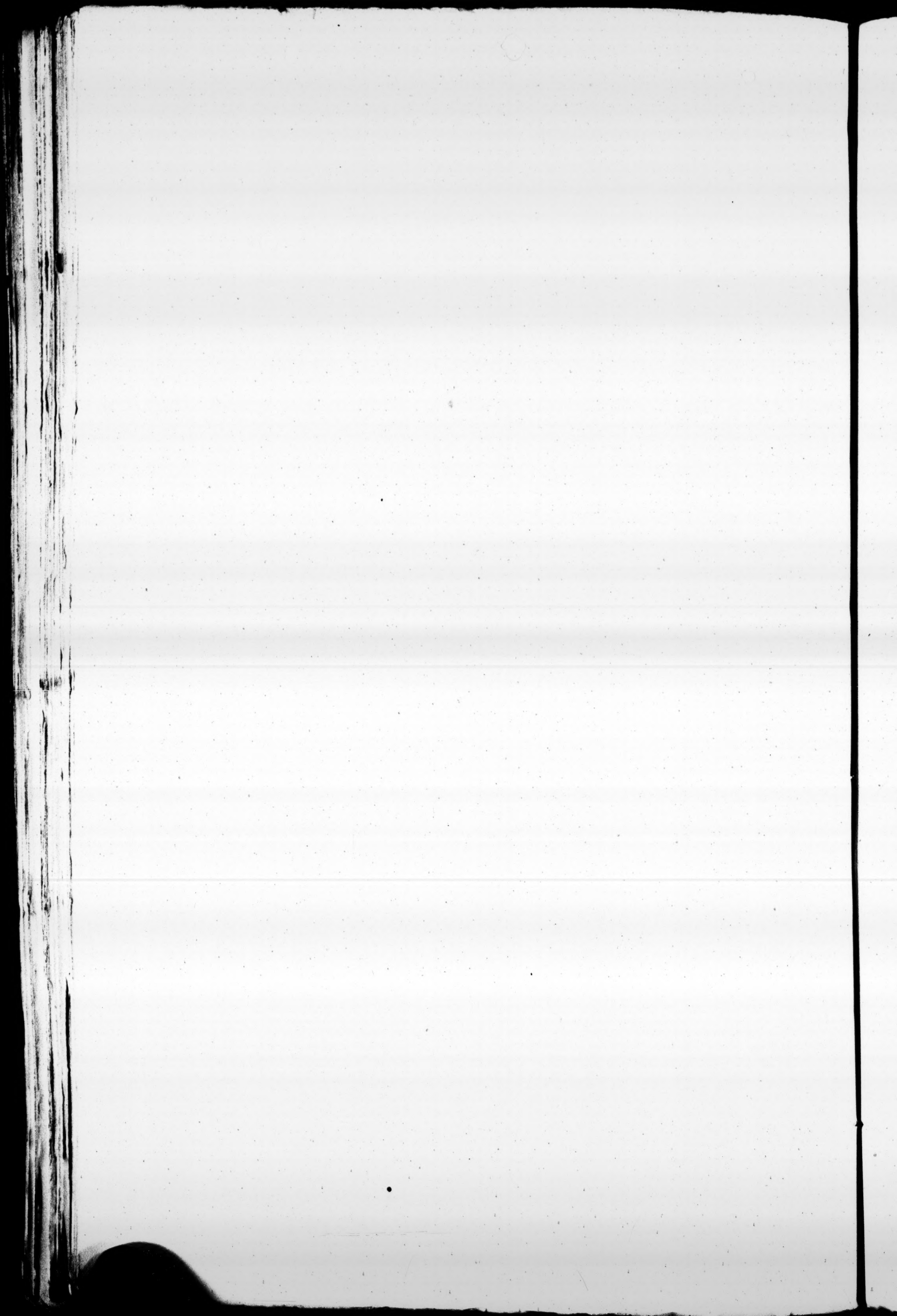
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending Saturday, 17th September 1910.

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.**

[As it stood on 1st January 1910.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	K. P. Chatterji, age 46, Brahmin	4,000
2	"Behar Herald"	Patna	Weekly	Monmatha Nath Dey, age 41, Pleader of Bankipore.	500
3	"Beharee"	Bankipore	Bi-weekly	Sham Sankar Sahai, Pleader, and P. P. Sharma of Muzaffarpur.	750
4	"Bengalee"	Calcutta	Daily	S. N. Banerji, Kali Prasana Sen, age 39, and Kali Nath Roy.	6,000
5	"Bihar"	Patna	Weekly	Kali Kumar Sinha, B.A., B.L., Pleader of Bankipore, age 36, Kayastha.	750
*6	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu.	500
7	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Prish Chandra Sarbadhikari, age 41, and Koylash Ch. Kanjilal, Pleader, Sealdah Small Cause Court.	800
8	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Kesab Chandra Banerjee, B.A., age 46, Brahmin, and Panchanon Mazumdar, age 36, Hindu, Baidya.	1,500
9	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Rai Norendra Nath Sen Bahadur, age 61, Head of the Maha-Bodhi Society.	1,000
10	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	...	500
11	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Do.	Editor's name not known for certain. Arabinda Ghose is one of the contributors to the paper.	2,000
12	"Kayastha Messenger"	Gaya	Do.	Jugal Kishore, age 37, Kayastha	500
13	"Mussalman"	Do.	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman, Muhammadans	500
*14	"National Daily"	Do.	Daily	Bai Premananda Bharati, age 51, Hindu	500
15	"Reis and Rayyet"	Do.	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Dutt, age 59, a Calcutta house-owner.	500
16	"Star of Utkal"	Cuttack	Do.	Kherode Ch. Roy Chowdhry, age 69, retired Head Master of a Government College.	400
17	"Telegraph"	Calcutta	Do.	Satyendra Nath Bose, B.A., age 32	3,000

* The issue of these papers has been suspended for a time.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	REMARKS.
1	"Day's News"	Calcutta	Daily	(See above)	Defunct.
2	"Karmayogin"	Ditto	Weekly	(Ditto)	Ditto.
3	"National Daily,"	Ditto	Daily	(Ditto)	Ditto.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

1850. The *Telegraph* observes that nothing has been done to give effect to the recommendations of the Police Commission with regard to the recruitment of Deputy Superintendents of Police and Court Inspectors from graduates in law and practising pleaders. As a more effective means of improving the morale and work of the Police, it is suggested that officers should be recruited from young B. Ls., and L. Ls., who have had experience of law courts, special attention being paid to the antecedents and social status of the candidates. If this could be done, it is believed much of the present complaint about police methods would cease to exist.

TELEGRAPH,
3rd Sept. 1910.

1851. With reference to the seizure of Member of Parliament's letters at Babu K. K. Mitra's house, the *Beharee* writes:—
"The Police had clearly no business to seize the letters and other articles which were certainly not covered by the search-warrant. The action of the police was illegal and *ultra vires*."

BEHAREE,
9th Sept. 1910.

1852. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* draws the attention of the authorities to the conduct of the European Police Inspector who, while on duty at the Dacca Criminal Court on the 24th August last, without consulting the Special Magistrate, ordered Babu Probodh Ch. Dass, correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, to leave the court after taking away his permit.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
10th Sept. 1910.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

1853. The *Bengalee* regrets that the court should have passed so lenient a sentence in this case. It is suggested that Government should move in the matter with a view to the enhancement of the sentence.

BENGALIEE,
8th Sept. 1910.

1854. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the judgment in the Dinajpur Police assault case, in which a woman of the town charged a Muhammadan constable, a beat sarkar and two chaukidars under sections 323, 341 and 449, Indian Penal Code, has given satisfaction. If in all cases against the police, such prompt and adequate action were taken as in this case, there would be much less complaint than now.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
8th Sept. 1910.

1855. Commenting on the judgment of the High Court in the Rangpur *Bartabaha* sedition case, the *Bengalee* thinks it is a serious matter for a Judge of the standing of Mr. Justice Chatterjee to condemn as "perverse" an official translation submitted by the Crown. It is hoped that the Government of the new Province will enquire into the case and take suitable steps to prevent the recurrence of an incident of this kind. The journal is sorry that any serious notice should have been taken of the articles in question. It is believed that the notoriety gained by a prosecution may have been an incentive to some of these crazy men who would regard it as a sort of compensation for imprisonment.

BENGALIEE,
10th Sept. 1910.

1856. From Mr. Justice Chatterjee's condemnation of the translations of the articles which formed the basis of prosecution against the Rangpur *Bartabaha*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* concludes that there is the greatest possible danger of miscarriage of justice in all such cases that are tried by European Magistrates or Judges. It is, therefore, hoped that henceforward sedition trials in which the incriminating matter is in the vernacular, will, as a rule, be made over to Indian Judges.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
12th Sept. 1910.

BENGALIAN,
10th Sept. 1910.

1857. The *Bengalee* learns that the Editor of the *Musafir* of Delhi, which has been suspended on account of its inability to furnish a security of Rs. 5,000, is surprised that his journal should be called upon to deposit a security while a host of Muhammadan newspapers carry on a campaign of calumny against the Hindus and the Arya Samaj. It is hoped that the authorities will enquire into this particular allegation, and see that the people have no opportunity of drawing a contrast which must produce a painful effect on the public mind.

(d)—Education.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
8th Sept. 1910.

1858. The *Hindoo Patriot* is of opinion that the Hon'ble Mr. A. Earle is the fittest man to take charge of the educational portfolio of India. His successful administration as Director of Public Instruction fully qualifies him for the post and his appointment would, it is believed, give satisfaction to the public.

(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administrations.

BENGALIAN,
13th Sept. 1910.

1859. The *Bengalee* objects to the Calcutta Improvement Trust controlling the expenditure of funds which will in the main be subscribed for by the rate-payers of Calcutta and for which the Calcutta Corporation will, eventually be held responsible. Such an arrangement might have passed unchallenged before the days of the Reform Scheme, but in view of the new ideas and aspirations of the day it will be condemned as unsuitable to modern requirements.

TELEGRAPH,
3rd Sept. 1910.

1860. Commenting on the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, the *Telegraph* writes:—"Calcutta is to be made a better and bigger city and the Bengali Babus must be made to quit—they have, you know, no necessity in the Imperial City, but only contaminate the health of the town and vitiate the atmosphere by their foul presence."

MUSSALMAN,
9th Sept. 1910.

1861. The *Mussalman* is of opinion that the major portion of the expenditure in connection with the Calcutta Improvement Scheme should be met from the Imperial revenue. *Ibid.* It is observed that although Government contributes only 50 lakhs out of an estimated total of 822 lakhs, it exercises absolute control over the working of the scheme, whereas the Calcutta Corporation, which is expected to meet the balance, will be in a permanent minority on the trust. This is regarded as a ridiculous arrangement, and it is feared that the Corporation runs every risk of being hopelessly bankrupt.

BENGALIAN,
13th Sept. 1910.

1862. The *Bengalee* says it is deplorable that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce should ask the Calcutta Corporation to raise a loan of a crore of rupees for road-making in the business quarter of the town. It is regarded as a most unjustifiable attempt on the part of interested persons to secure favoured treatment for their own particular quarter.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
7th Sept. 1910.

1863. Referring to the proposed abolition of the district offices of the Calcutta Corporation, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks those who are responsible for this Centralisation Scheme, what benefit and convenience the rate-payers can derive from it. It is urged that both the press and the public should enter a strong protest against the retrogressive measure proposed.

(h)—General.

TELEGRAPH,
3rd Sept. 1910.

1864. The *Telegraph* complains that although Bengal is just now fortunate in having a ruler who knows the country and the people, and has every sympathy with them, its people are not receiving any satisfactory evidence

of his interest in their welfare. On the other hand there are certain affairs in which quite the reverse is observed.

1865. In complimenting Mr. K. G. Gupta on his refusal of a seat on the Bengal Executive Council, the *Bengalee* writes:—

Mr. K. G. Gupta.

"It would have been a striking vindication of the righteousness of British rule to have placed Mr. Gupta at the head of the Bengal administration. He was a distinguished member of the Civil Service. He was the second Indian Commissioner of a Division. He was the first Indian to become senior member of the Board of Revenue. By right of approved service and the ordinary rules of seniority, he ought to have succeeded Sir Andrew Fraser as officiating Lieutenant-Governor when that gentleman went on leave. When a permanent vacancy occurred in Eastern Bengal, consequent upon the resignation of Sir B. Fuller, Mr. Gupta ought to have been called to that high office."

BENGALÉE,
7th Sept. 1910.

1866. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thanks the authorities for the withdrawal of the Philip "Sarah Mooyan" instructions, but thinks it neither a good nor a justifiable procedure to supplement law by the issue of departmental instructions in the form of circulars. It is hoped that the authorities will reconsider the whole matter and order the withdrawal of the revised Circular also.

The revised "Sarah Mooyan" Circular, and section 50, Bengal Tenancy Act.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
8th Sept. 1910.

1867. The *Bengalee* says that if the people are given suitable opportunities, if up-to-date knowledge is placed within their reach, if their infant industry is protected, and if Government assist the industries in the same way as the Governments of Canada and Australia assist the industries of their respective peoples, there is no doubt that within half a century every thing will be changed in India.

Indian industries and their development.

BENGALÉE,
8th Sept. 1910.

1868. The *Bengalee* says it is a striking fact that for some time there have been no Indians in the higher appointments under the Bengal Government. The journal quotes from the *Pioneer* the following remark regarding the retiring District Magistrate of Hooghly:—"If it had been possible to multiply Mr. De sufficiently, there would have been no trouble in Bengal," and urges that the appointment of Indians in troubled districts would tend to restore peace.

The Bengal Government.

BENGALÉE,
8th Sept. 1910.

1869. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"The heart-penetrating words of Her Gracious Majesty's Proclamation, which granted equal rights and equal privileges to all classes of British subjects without distinction of race, colour or creed, shall ever be ringing in the ears of educated Indians. Is there any wonder that the latter should be sulky and morose when they find a different policy introduced in the country calculated to dash the high hopes, nourished in their breasts so tenderly and generously by the English rulers themselves, to the ground? Forty years ago Sir George Campbell, one of our best Lieutenant-Governors, declared that he looked forward to the time when a Bengali House of Commons would be sitting in Calcutta. But Lord Morley, the Liberal of Liberals, a most noble-hearted Englishman, would not only not utter such a sentiment, but declare with Lord Curzon that he could not even think of a period, by the highest stretch of imagination, when self-governing institutions might be granted to the British Indian subjects! It is these unsympathetic and chilling expressions, which are now frequently heard not only in the rank and file, but in the highest places that have broken the hearts of the loyal people, of India and filled them with great disappointment. Even now it is not too late to revive the old policy of trust and confidence. The educated Indians are sensible enough to know that they cannot absolutely do without British connection. . . . They do not want self-government in its entirety; they would be satisfied if some substantial measure of this boon were conferred on them under reasonable safeguards."

British policy—Past and present.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
9th Sept. 1910.

1870. The *Hindu Patriot* is pleased to learn that the Government of Bengal have sanctioned the grant of a lakh of rupees as taccavi advance for distribution amongst the sufferers from the recent floods in Darbhanga and other places in Bihar.

Taccavi advances.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
10th Sept. 1910.

HINDOO PATRIOT
10th Sept. 1910.

1871. The *Hindu Patriot* thanks the Government of India for the concessions granted in the matter of the appointment of Indians to offices previously reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service.

BENGALÉE,
10th Sept. 1910.

1872. The *Bengalée* feels assured that if the Government offered suitable encouragement, companies would speedily be floated to exploit the cotton industry, for it is generally recognised that cotton-growing is imperatively needed.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th Sept. 1910.

1873. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* observes that although Mr. B. De, Collector of Hooghly, is, in point of seniority, the second officer on the Bengal Civil List, yet he retires as a Collector, while his juniors hold higher appointments. That this is not due to any lack of ability is proved by the high tribute recently paid to Mr. De by the *Pioneer*.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
7th Sept. 1910.

1874. The *Hindu Patriot* regrets that Mr. De has not received promotion according to his merits. It is hoped that his popularity will be some compensation for the palpable injustice that has been done to him by Government.

BENGALÉE,
7th Sept. 1910.

1875. The *Bengalée* is sorry that notwithstanding his great ability and success as an administrator, Mr. B. De was not promoted to a higher substantive post than that of Collector of a district. In Mr. B. De's exclusion from the higher posts in the service may be discerned one of the most important reasons why the Indian Civil Service as a career has not that attraction for Indian students which it would otherwise have.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
10th Sept. 1910.

1876. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* asks whether the *Pioneer*, which speaks in such high terms of Mr. B. De, is aware of the injustice done to him.

BENGALÉE,
11th Sept. 1910.

1877. The *Bengalée* fears that Mr. B. De has retired sensible of the fact that he was deprived of the reward due to him for meritorious service rendered to Government. This feeling, the journal states, is also shared by his countrymen. Nevertheless, it ought to be gratifying to him to know that he retires amidst the affection and esteem of the people over whom he held sway. This knowledge will, it is expected, compensate him for the keen disappointment he must have felt as one junior after another superseded him.

BENGALÉE,
11th Sept. 1910.

1878. The *Bengalée* agrees with the *Daily News* that "the delay in the constitution of the Bengal Executive Council is due almost entirely to the wrong way in which the question of the choice of a candidate has been handled."

BENGALÉE,
11th Sept. 1910.

1879. The *Bengalée* is pleased to learn that Sir Edward Baker has reduced the sentence passed on the editor of the *Matripuja*. The journal is confident that this act of mercy will produce a salutary impression upon public opinion.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
12th Sept. 1910.

1880. Referring to the action of Sir Edward Baker in reducing the sentence passed on the Editor of the *Matripuja*, the *Hindoo Patriot* says that such acts of clemency cannot fail to produce a salutary effect on the public mind.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA
13th Sept. 1910.

1881. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that Sir Edward Baker has done an act of clemency which will be much appreciated by the Indian public.

III.—LEGISLATURE.

BENGALÉE,
9th Sept. 1910.

1882. The *Bengalée* declares that the abolition of the excise duty on cotton goods is indispensably necessary in the interests of the industry. It is hoped that a resolution will be moved in the Supreme Legislative Council urging the abolition of the duty. The Government may or may not accept the resolution, but it will serve to convey the opinion of the entire Indian community and a large section of the Anglo-Indian population as well.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

1883. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the existing rules, making it imperative on the people to cultivate every available cottah of land, and make it yield more than it can, have resulted in the growing exhaustion of the land. It is therefore the duty of the authorities to see that crops are not raised annually on the same fields.

Agriculture.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
9th Sept. 1910.

1884. The *Hindu Patriot* urges the necessity of adopting adequate measures for the prevention of malaria without any regard to the cost which may be involved.

The prevention of malaria.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
12th Sept. 1910.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1885. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that, as British subjects, Indians claim the protection of the authorities against the atrocious aspersions cast on them by the *Times*.

The *Times* on Indian affairs.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
6th Sept. 1910.

1886. Commenting on an alleged change of attitude on the part of the English Liberal Press, towards Lord Morley, the *Bengalee* writes:—"The Liberal Press, as our correspondent points out, is now frankly critical. We shall let our correspondent speak:—'The unseemly quarrel over the suppressed police pamphlet in which, so far, the Under-Secretary for India seems to have come out second best, has irritated Liberal sentiments in many quarters.' Another incident referred to by our correspondent is the seizure of the M. P.'s letters in the course of the search at Babu K. K. Mitra's house. Our correspondent says:—'The telegrams received this week concerning the police raid into the house of Mr. K. K. Mitra, and the seizure not of arms for which the raid was said to have been made, but of the letters of some eminent English politicians who had been in correspondence either with Mr. Mitra or his son while the former was deported, have created an even greater sensation than the proscription of Mr. Mackarness's police pamphlet did. The *Daily News* calls the action of the Calcutta Police simply monstrous.'"

The Liberal Press and India.

BENGALIAN,
8th Sept. 1910.

1887. The *Mussalman* regrets to learn that the sub-committee appointed by the Bengal Provincial Moslem League to enquire into the alleged mismanagement of the late Haj Mahomed Mohsen's Syedpur Trust Estate, has not submitted its findings to Government. It is apprehended that, if prompt action is not taken by Government, the estate will, in a short time, cease to exist.

The Syedpur Trust Estate and the Moslem League.

MUSSALMAN,
9th Sept. 1910.

1888. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that the *Tribune* of Lahore has made serious allegations against the *Afghan*, including that of receiving a regular subsidy from Government. These charges may or may not be true, but they, include also a charge to the effect that the writings of the *Afghan* were in a great measure responsible for the atrocities committed on unoffending Hindus during the recent riot, and they still remain uncontradicted.

The *Tribune's* allegations against the *Afghan*.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
9th Sept. 1910.

1889. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* is of opinion that legislature must be resorted to for the efficient management of charitable endowments. Unfortunately Government has not hitherto seen its way to introduce any reform in this connection. Considering the disgraceful manner in which endowments are some times managed, it is the duty of the Government to give an opportunity to some non-official member to introduce a Bill and to take the opinion of the Council on it.

The management of charitable endowments.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
10th Sept. 1910.

1890. The *Hindoo Patriot* urges on the Bengal Provincial Committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund the necessity of arriving at a speedy decision on the subject.

King Edward Memorial.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
10th Sept. 1910.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th Sept. 1910.

1891. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* learns that, in a cantonment in Bihar,

Assault by a young subaltern
on a postal clerk.

a young subaltern severely assaulted a postal clerk because the latter replied in English to a question put to him by the Lieutenant in Hindustani.

The Postmaster referred the matter to the Officer Commanding the station, who in reply, while expressing regret, pointed out that the clerk's impertinence, in answering the Lieutenant's question in English when addressed in Hindustani, was objectionable and deserved the treatment he had received. The action of the Commanding Officer in thus seeking to condone the conduct of his subordinate is regarded as unjustifiable. It is, moreover, considered curious that while the original offence, which is calculated to demoralise Government employees serving in cantonments, has been overlooked, an enquiry has been set on foot to discover the person who communicated the facts to the press.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
13th Sept. 1910.

1892. In discussing the policy which the ensuing Bengal Provincial

The forthcoming Bengal Con-
ference.

Conference should adopt, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes:—"Rightly or wrongly the authorities are under an impression that, instead of helping,

political agitation only embarrasses them. They will, therefore, not permit it to be carried on in the way the people desire. And their decision in this matter is supreme. Measures again have been enacted empowering the executive to refuse the holding of public meetings or to disperse them, if, in their opinion, their proceedings are not regular. Public speakers also run the risk of being hauled up for sedition if they utter anything which may be construed into being objectionable by the police, whose presence at a public assembly is now essential, though it will be readily admitted that it is bound to exercise a chilling effect on the audience. Is it worth having a conference or a congress under these restraining circumstances?.....Bengal has not yet been able to develop a leader, and so long as this is not done, its prospect will not improve."

G. C. DENHAM,

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The 17th September 1910.